only one comment or remark made, and that

was by an old colored aunty. Not considering that all of it meant freedom to her, but being

specially elated at the bright appearance of the flags, she joyfully and exultingly remarked, as though she was about to receive a new turban

from Missus: "Dah, now, yo sees flags; ye'se

bin seein' nothing but rags befo'," alluding to the bravely-defended Confederate flags she had

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Chronological Record of Operations from Dec. 20, '60, to Feb. 21, '61.

FT. MOULTRIE EVACUATED

Forts, Arsenals and Property Seized by the Rebels.

United States Steamer Star of the West Fired Upon.

(Compiled from the Official Records of the War.)

1860. by the South Carolina Convention at Charles-

ham, 17th S. C. Militia, acting under instruc- him.

of arms, ammunition, accouterments, etc., from | 8. Army, was in charge of the fort, the stores seized was immediately commenced

L. Beall; East, Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool; New | tions should be made for its attack. Mexico, Col. T. T. Fauntleroy; Oregon, Col. G. Wright; Texas, Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. E. Twiggs; Utah, Col. P. St. George Cooke; West, Brig. | ities. Gen. W. S. Harney.

Jan. 3.-Fort Polaski, Savannah Harbor, Ala., as requested by letter of Dec. 25, 1860. Jan. 4.- The U. S. Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., commanded by Capt. J. L. Reno, was seized at daylight by four companies of volun-

Jan. 5 .- Forts Morgan and Gaines were Chief at Washington, D. C. States, in explanation of his seizing these forts | the landing of the troops or the reinforcement and arsenal at Mount Vernon, says that his of the garrison purpose was to avoid and not provoke hostili-

Inf. About midnight on the Sth of January | Art., and enlisted men of Ordnance Department the steamer arrived off Charleston Harbor, and on land from the Star about five-eighths of a | the Arkansas River. mile. Finding it impossible to reach Fort | Feb. 15.—A resolution in relation to the octhe battery was kept up as long as the steamer | by Confederate States Congress. was within range. The expedition returned,

by Col. Dunn. The arsenal was in charge of senal, Barracks, and all quartermaster and Ordnance-Serg't E. Powell, United States Army. | commissary property at San Antonio. Jan. 7 .- Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., seized by State troops. The fort was in charge of Ordnance-Serg't Henry Douglas, United

Mississippi. Secretary of War, J. Holt, declined to furnish Senators D. L. Yulee and S. R. Mallory information as to the numerical force of the troops in garrison and the amount of arms, heavy and small, and ammunition, fixed and loose, at the various forts and arsenals in that State .- Fort Johnson, N. C., ville, but it was shortly afterward restored, and all public property returned in good order to Ordnance-Serg't James Reilly, United States Army, in charge.

Jan. 10.-Fort Caswell, N. C., seized by a party of citizens from Wilmington and Smithville. They held possession until the 14th, when they left, returning to Ordnance-Serg't F. Dardingkiller, United States Army, in charge, all the ordnance stores in good order. A few stores had been expended .- Ordinance of Secession adopted in Florida,---The ordnance detachment from Charleston Arsenal reached Augusta (Ga.) Arsenal. The arrival of the force added much to the excitement in Augusta, and was very near producing serious difficulties, the people believing it to be a reinforcement to the command. - Lieut. A. J. Slemmer, 1st Art., under special instructions received from the General-in-Chief, removed his command (46 strong, Co. G, 1st Art.,) from Barraneas Barracks to Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Fla. During the transfer. Capt. Otway H. Perryman, United States Navy, of the Wyandotte, turned over to Lieut. Slemmer 30 ordinary seamen without arms or equipments. He subsequently obtained 39 muskets and bayonets from the Navy-yard .- The United States Arsenal and barracks at Baton Rouge, La., surrendered at 5 p. m. upon the demand of the Governor of Louisiana, backed by a force of 600 men. Under an agreement entered into between Gov. Moore and Brevet Maj. J. A. Haskin, 1st Art., commanding, the officers and enlisted men were permitted to take their personal effects, infantry armament, camp and garrison equipage and 20 days' rations. They were required to move within 30 hours.

Jan. 11.-Ordinance of Secession adopted in Alabama .- Forts Jackson and Saint Philip his wife, who was somewhat querulous and seized by a detachment of Louisiana militia, under the command of Maj. Paul E. Theard, by order of the Governor of Louisiana, Ordnance-Serg't H. Smith, U. S. Army, was in charge of the forts. - The surrender of Fort bobbing. The Bishop knotted up its string, Sumter demanded of Maj. Anderson by the Governor of South Carolina, and refused.

Jan. 12.—Barrancas Barracks, Forts Barraneas and McRea, and the Navy-yard at Pensacols were seized by State troops. The surrender of Fort Pickens was demanded verbally by Capt. Rendolph, in the names of the Governors of Plorida and Alabama. -- The Governor of North Carolina advised the President of the United States that on receiving information of the seizure of Forts Johnson slept on hangs at the end of the ship's lightand Caswell by troops and persons resident in that vicinity, he had immediately issued a military order requiring the forts to be restored to the authorities of the United States.

Jan. 14.-Capt. J. M. Brannan, 1st Art., placed his entire command in Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla. He reported four months' provisions on hand, with 70,000 gallons of water, with

Jan. 15.—The Department of the Pacific was constituted, and Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, 2d Cav., assigned to command. --- The second demand for the surrender of Fort Pickens was made in writing by Col. W. H. Chase, Commissioner for the State of Florida. Jan. 18 .- The third demand for the surrender of Fort Pickens was made in writing by Col. W. H. Chase, commanding forces of Florida. On the afternoon of Jan. 10 Maj.

Lewis G. Arnold embarked his command, four commissioned officers and 62 enlisted men, at Boston, Mass., on the steamer Joseph Whitney, GEN. TWIGGS' TREACHERY. for Fort Jefferson, Fla. He arrived on Jan. 18, garrisoned, and assumed command of the post. Jan. 19 .- Ordinance of Secession was adopted in Georgia.

Jan. 20 .- The fort on Ship Island, Miss., was seized by an armed body of men. Jan, 21.—Capt. Israel Vodges, 1st Art., was directed to embark his company on board the U. S. S. Brooklyn, to reinforce Fort Pickens, Fla. He was also assigned to command of that post and of such other forts and barracks which it might be in his power to occupy. Dec. 20.—The Ordinance of Secession adopted Jan. 22.—The Governor of Louisiana com-

municated in his message to the State Legislature, among other things, his action in for-Dec. 26 .- Shortly after sundown the United | warding to Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, States troops at Fort Moultrie were transferred | the following munitions of war: 5,000 flint to Fort Sumter. At 8 p. m. Maj. Anderson re- lock muskets, 3,000 percussion muskets, 1.000 norted that the removal was completed. He Hall's rifles, flint lock; 200,000 cartridges, left a guard in charge of Capt. J. G. Foster, | buck and ball; 1,000 pounds of rifle powder, who, under his direction, spiked the guns, cut six 24-pounder guns and carriages, 500 24down the Eag-staff, and burnt the gun-carriages. | pounder shot, 1,000 pounds cannon powder. He says that, in his opinion, the evacuation | Jan. 24.—Capt. Israel Vodges, 1st Art., with | chivalry, and patriotism, became a private was "necessary to prevent effusion of blood;" his company, filled to the maximum by details that he was convinced "that the authorities from companies at the post of Fort Monroe, viously stated, on the approach of the enemy of the State designed to proceed to a hostile sailed from that place for Fort Pickens, Fla., he evacuated in an opposite direction. set," and that under this impression he "could on the U. S. S. Brooklyn .- On the morning While upon drill he was placed next to a not hesitate; that it was my solemn duty to of Jan. 23, the Governor of Georgia, backed by man who wore a tremendous 13-inch shoe. move my command from a fort which we could a force of State troops numbering some 600 or When upon a march, and the order was given, not probably have held longer than 48 to 60 | 700, made a verbal demand for the surrender | "Left, left!" the man with a big foot either

hours to this one (Fort Sumter), where my of the Augusta Arsenal. This was refused by couldn't or wouldn't keep step, and every now power of resistance is increased to a very great | Capt. Arnold Elzey, 2d Art., in command. | and then one of those pedal extremities, as flat Dec. 27. Castle Pinckney, with all the graphed to the War Department, and in reply driver on Robespierre's petite foot (the handproperty it contained, was forcibly taken pos- | Capt. Elzey was informed by the Secretary of | somest thing about him); then the little Spitz mession of by the troops of South Carolina | War that he was not expected to make a des- | would turn and snap and lecture big- of a Knownothing crank signing himself Samshout 4 o'clock p. m., an entrance being effected perate defense, and instructed, if forced to sur- foot, who looked as wise as Solomon when he by scaling the wall at the circular bastion by render by violence or starvation, to stipulate | decided the paternity between the two mothers. Beans of ladders. Lieut. R. K. Meade, Corps | for honorable terms and a free passage by water | Then Spitz would step out of the ranks, by perof Engineers, in charge, made no resistance. for his company (2d Art.) to New York. About mission of the Captain, for they had He was suffered to join Maj. Anderson at Fort | 10 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the Gov-Sumter. Fort Moultrie was forcibly taken possession of soon after dark by an armed force an interview, accompanied by his staff and "in their minds"; and then Robespierre would of South Carolinians, landed from two steamers. Brig.-Gen. Harris, commanding the troops, ap- | march up and down in front of the company, Dec. 30 .- At 10:30 a. m. Col. John Cunning- peared, and the arsenal was surrendered to giving the command, "Left, left!" Big-foot

tions of the Governor of South Carolina, de- Jan. 26 .- Ordinance of Secession in Louismanded an immediate surrender of the United | iana adopted .- Oglethorpe Barracks, Sa-States Arsenal at Charleston and the delivery vanuah, and Fort Jackson, Ga., were seized tions in the soft sand, equal to Jumbo's. But, to him of the keys and contents of the arsenal, by the State troops under Col. A. R. Lawton. magazines, etc. Maj. F. C. Humphreys, Military Storckeeper of Ordnance, complied with tary Storckeeper of Ordnance, complied with the tary Storckeeper of Ordnance, completely storckeeper of to occupy the quarters until instructions were | by Lieut. R. C. Capers, with a detachment of | arrived or opportunity presented, and he must received from the War Department. The issue the 1st La. Ordnance Sergeant D. Wilber, U.

Jan. 29.-The Secretary of the Navy and by the authority of the State of South Caro- | Secretary of War, in a joint order to the naval Art., gave instructions not to land the rein-Jan. 1 .- The following military departments | forcements on the U. S. S. Brooklyn unless were in existence: California, Lieut. Col. Benj. Fort Pickens should be attacked, or prepara-Jan. 31.-The Mint and Custombouse at New Orleans, La., were seized by the State author-

Feb. 1.-Ordinance of Secession adopted by the Texas Convention. Jan. 2.- Fort Johnson, S. C., was seized by

Feb. 2.- The authorities of the State of Louisiana demanded of Lieut, Walter McFar-Ga., was seized by the State troops, under com- | land, U.S. Engineers, possession of the office and mand of Col. A. R. Lawton .- The Secre- bureaus and of all property, maps, plans, etc., tary of War, J. Holt, declined to furnish Hon. | appertaining to the Engineer, Department, in David Clopton, M. C., with the plat and plan | his custody, charge and control belonging to of the magazine at Mount Vernon arsenal, | the United States, and offered to receipt to him for the same. Lieut. McFarland refused to accept such receipts. Feb. 4.—Brevet Col. Robert E. Lee relieved

from duty in the Department of Texas and directed to report in person to the General-inseized by the order of the Governor of Alabama | Feb. 6,-The U. S. S. Brooklyn arrived off and occupied by the State troops. The Gov- Pensacola with reinforcements for Fort Pickernor in a letter to the President of the United | ens, and was met with orders which prevented | to see the amount of stores on hand, with my

Feb. 7.—The General Council of the Choctaw ies between the State and the Federal Govern- Nation, by resolution, declared its adherence ment, and that he will continue to hold them to the Southern States .- Capt. Israel subject to the control of the convention of the Vodges, 1st Art., assumed command of Fort Pickens and of the forces on the station. Jan. 5-12.—The steamer Star of the West | Feb. 8.—The United States Arsenal at Little started from New York with 200 men, re- Rock, Ark., commanded by Capt. James Totten. cruits from depot, to reinforce the garrison 2d Art., was surrendered to the anthorities of of Fort Sumter. The expedition was under | the State of Arkansas, with all stores, arms, the command of Lieut Charles R. Woods, 9th | and munitions of war. The garrison, Co. F. 2d

at daylight, Jan. 9, crossed the bar and steamed | Feb. 12.-A resolution in relation to the ocup the main ship channel. When within one | cupation of forts and arsenals, etc., was adopted and three-fourths miles of Forts Sumter and | by Confederate States Congress. - A seizure Moultrie, fire was opened from a masked bat- | was made at Napoleon, Ark., of a supply of ordtery near the north end of Morris Island and | nance stores en route for the military posts on

were permitted to proceed to St. Louis, Mo.

Samter, the bar was recrossed. The fire from | cupation of Forts Sumter and Pickens adopted Feb. 16.—Early in the morning the Texan reaching New York Harbor on the morning of troops, numbering between 1,000 and 1,500, commanded by Maj. Ben. McCulloch, acting Jan. 6.-The United States Arsenal at Apalach- under the orders of the Commissioners of icols, Fla,, seized by State troops, commanded Texas, took possession of the United States Ar-

Feb. 18. - Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. E. Twiggs directed the evacuation of all military posts within the limits of his command and their delivery, together with all public property, to the State authorities of Texas.

Feb. 19.-Gen. Twiggs was superseded in command in Department of Texas by Col. C. A. Waite. The United States Paymaster's office at New Orleans, in charge of Paymaster Albert J. Smith, was seized by the authorities of the State of Louisiana. Feb. 21.-Lieut. James Thompson surren-

selzed by a party of armed citizens from Smith. dered the United States property at Brazos Santiago, Texas, on the demand of Mr. E. B. Nichols, Commissioner of the State of Texas, backed by a force of 500 or 600 men. Lieut. Thompson's command was composed of one Sergeant and 12 privates of Co. M, 2d Art. (To be continued.) A Brave Man.

"A friend, whom I call a brave man," said a New York man to a Tribune reporter, " was once in a gathering of women, when a dog, showing | that sweetness could they "tote" on their marked signs of rables, came running at them. | heads. If you have never seen a mad dog you can have | One old colored uncle, like the old man who down to the ground, and placed his foot on the ground, and his hand did not shake in the from the North or the South? Who can anslightest. This same man was once crossing a swer? Now, if "necessity be the mother of crowded street in New York, when he saw a child fall directly in front of the feet of two car-horses. With one hand upraised he caught the bit of a horse, and with the other he brushed the boy aside. When he extricated himself from between the horses, he dived into the crowd and hurried away to avoid the cheers. I saw this man at a Summer-resort one year. He was lying on the grass smoking, as calm and contented a man as ever was seen. Some one cried to him that an ant had run up his arm under his sleeve. He jumped to his feet, as white as chalk, looked around him helplessly, and-fainted!"

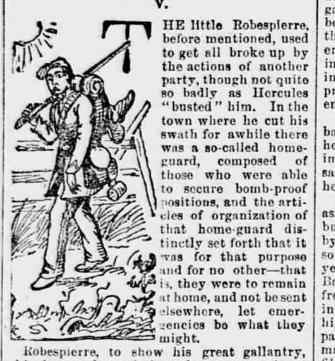
"Where Ignorance is Bliss."

An English Bishop, returning from a tour of the States," occupied a large double cabin with exacting. One night, during a hard storm, the lady complained of close air, and her spouse dutifully arose and opened a porthole, whereupon a big wooden ball bobbed in, and kept on and hung it on the wall of the cabin. It bumped as the vessel rocked, and annoyed the lady further. So the patient Bishop let out the loops and put the ball under his pillow, after which peace and slumber. The next day at dinner the Bishop recounted his adventures of the night, and bridled with intense delight at the roars of laughter which greeted the story. The Captain recovered sufficiently to gasp: "Why, man!-sh-that is, my lord, that ball you

ning-conductor!" Sarsaparilia. It purifies the blood.

An ex-Rebel's limited supply of ammunition, except for heavy guns.—Fort Pike, on the Rigolets, was seized by order of the Governor of Louis-

How They Drilled in the Home-Guards---Storehouses Thrown Open.



HE little Robespierre, before mentioned, used to get all broke up by the actions of another "busted" him. In the town where he cut his swath for awhile there was a so-called homeguard, composed of to secure bomb-proof | heaviest artillery." positions, and the articles of organization of that home-guard distinctly set forth that it

Robespierre, to show his great gallantry, (mark you) in that company, though, as pre-

Another demand followed, which was tele- as a flounder, would come down like a pile-

paying the strictest attention all the time; and then he himself would take a turn at commanding, making with his plantations big indentastrange to say, Jumbo, when he got back into

have had occular and lasting remembrances of Jumbo in painful corns or bunions. But as judgment must always come, the finale arrived in this episode also. Spitz evacofficers in command, and Lieut, Slemmer, 1st uated in disorder upon the approach of the Federals, who captured and held the place for months after the final surrender, and, like Othello, it's occupation had vanished into the vaporings of thin air; the aforesaid homeguard had become non est. However, the opportunity afforded Jumbo big-foot his supreme delight in showing his contempt for the afore-

Now, when the Confederate authorities saw that they had to give up the town and could take nothing with them, the doors of the great storehouses were thrown open and the citizens were told to help themselves, "regardless of color or previous condition of servitude." No 'innocuous disuetude" ensued, but the rabble went into the invitation with a will, and now, it being an individual matter,

'THEY MADE HAY" WHILE THE GRUB SHONE. Knowing as well as I did the suffering of the Confederate armies, they actually, to my knowledge, having eaten rats and picked corn out from the droppings of horses, devouring both with the avidity and appetite of a wolf or gormandizing hog, I was actually surprised knowledge, as above expressed. Great hogsheads, tier upon tier, of sugar; stacks upon stacks of sacks of coffee filled to the brim, barrels of flour piled to the high-up rafters of those of corn, corn meal, oats, bales of bay and fodder, mountains of bacon, all, mark you, Mo. covered with salt, resembling a miniature white mountain or sugarloaf, and barrels of vinegar, not forgetting the ever-present drunk-juice, sometimes deplumed "rotgut"; spices, pepper, ginger, drugs, medicines, etc., etc.

for himself, and the cry was to "Get there | shaw, Pa. Eli" and leave Dennis; but soon partnerships were formed, and men of wealth, living in fine and handsomely-furnished houses, worked white man without calling him master and dofling their hat, would have been, more than likely, summarily chastised; but dollars and cents and self-interest. Inconsistent, hypocritical humanity. Oh! how quickly it will and does make "birds of a feather," and bed-fellows, and kin. All kinds of vehicles were soon brought into requisition, as well as stretchers-Indian, Mexican, and all sorts of modes of transportation, not omitting the wheelbarrow. The wheeled vehicles were pushed and pulled by men; but few horses at that crisis were left | Harbor the 139th stormed the works, Lieut,remaining and

THEY WERE OF THE SCRUP or "Sancho-Panza" style. Many were the kingdoms that would have been given as the price of a horse that day, but they were minus the kingdom as well as the horse. There were thousands of five-gallon jugs filled with as delicious golden sirup as was ever manufactured in Louislana, and was balanced a la Blondin on the heads of the black "mammies" and "aunties," being retained and balanced there as steadily as the "Goddess of Liberty" on the dome of our National Capitol. Thus securing the "sweetening" first, and then grabbing two large hams in each hand, they would march as triumphantly to their homes as though they of 145 killed, 13.5 per cent., and 531 wounded, were some great conquering hero. White females of the poorer classes were occupied and attracted in the general grab, and they secured plenteously of the goodies, but nary a jug of

invention," our old darky uncle alluded to was equal to the emergency. He had no partner or vehicle of any sort, but purely upon his own hook he took six clear-sides of "sowbelly," weighing easily 70 pounds each, cut of them, and securing the other two in the grasp of each hand, and triumphantly paraded off with his captured six pieces of bacon. Fortunately at this crisis he espied a son of his, some ten or a dozen years of age, and made an improvement by dumping his bacon in an empty lot, in charge of his son, while he returned, and thus

ADDED TO HIS STORE, or commissary, again and again. Others soon caught on to this old uncle's racket, and ere

ong all lots that were vacant were utilized for the same purposes. Fortunately, there happened to be no quarreling, strife or fighting of any kind, there being an implied, unwritten "squatter sovereignty law," first come, first served, the "domain" being "eminent" to the first who se-

cured it.

I shall never forget the seriousness as well mense storehouse buildings were depleted of anxious parents. their vast storage, the supplies being transferred from the vacant lots in an incredibly short time to the homes of the captors, thus making one of the greatest distributions of life's necessaries in the agrarian sense. And now the Federal troops approach, colors flying, bands playing, triumphantly entering | good? with all the pomp and paraphernalia of glo-

been accustomed to seeing. At night from the veranda of the principal hotel speeches were made by some of the officers, and promises made, masked for, and a spirit of downright forgiveness and sorrow seemed to prevail among the conquerors. If the South had succeeded would they have been as lenient? During the speaking an unmitigated ass bobbed up, one of those roosters who before the war began was going to drink all the blood that would be "spilt"; "one Southern man could whip 18 Yankees", who aided in "firing the Southern heart, precipitating it party, though not quite | into rebellion," and when in it, secured a bomb-

so badly as Hercules proof position, and remained there during the entire war, a la Yancey. The writer had heard those arguments as far back as he could remember. He had also heard another thing that had made a lasting impression on him, namely, that Napoleon had those who were able said that "God favored those having the

During the speaking the above referred-to ass had to work his jaw and ash-hopper mouth, but the speaker put a perfect estoppel on him by requesting some one to "throw that goose some corn." The crowd hooted, howled and yelled, to the discomfiture of the aforesaid Balaam, and he was compelled to come down from his high perch and make an exit. This incident squelched his arrogance, conceit and high-headed rebel sentiments, and I have taken particular notice to observe that he has remained in oblivion, on a back seat, ever since, filed among the relics of the vanquished, a back number, as he deserves to be. (To be continued.)

COL. COPPINGER.

Brought from Ireland as an Experienced Soldier, to Help Defend Our Country.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As a regular reader of your paper, I have waited several weeks in hopes that some old soldier, better qualified to do justice to the subject than I am, would reply through your columns to the letter uel J. Henderson, and claiming to belong to two Ohio regiments. Before inditing such a letter, which is aimed to be mirch the reputation of that honorable soldier, Col. John J. Coppinger, your correspondent should have satisfied himself on the previous career and war record of that officer. A considerate examination of the value of Col. Coppinger's service to the Union cause must place his vilifier in tho ranks of the chronic kickers, or as a man having a private and personal grudge.

Col. Coppinger entered the army in the first year of the rebellion as Captain of the 14th U. , and through his valor and bravery rose to espoused, to the Colonelcy of the 15th N. Y.

His omission to go through the formula of becoming a full-fledged citizen must surely be palliated by his meritorious services, and the sobriquet of spy, suggested by your Ohio correspondent, is as absurd as it is vilifying. While, technically, the young soldier had not complied with the naturalization laws, the facts of his bearing arms and his having taken the enlisting oath, which was equivalent to a declaration of intention to become a citizen, were evidence of his sincere loyalty to the flag of the Union. Why drag the matter of Gov. Boyd's citizenship into this issue? This is foreign to the subject. The utterances of your correspondent are unworthy of a soldier, and ought to be speedily repudiated by true veterans.

The country in which I was born, the country that furnished to the Union army such soldiers as Shields, Meagher, Mulligan, Corcoran and a host of other brave men whose bodies lie moldering in Virginia soil, has given to the Union cause no better soldier, no truer patriot, than Col. Coppinger. While the Irish and the Germans were true to the Union and fought in the ranks, the Copperheads of your correspondent's State were breeding disloyalty through the Knights of the Golden Circle and

kindred organizations. The Irish in the United States are true to their adopted country, and though alien-born, cherish with pride their services when they immense buildings, barrels of molasses, sacks | fought to preserve the unity of this great and glorious land .- THOMAS PHELAN, Kansas City,

The 139th Pa.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you kindly give a short history of the 139th Pa., of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and oblige-And now the moving commenced, each one NAT'L L. HARBISON, Co. D. 139th Pa., Glen-

[The 139th Pa. was recruited principally in Pittsburg and vicinity, and it left the State "side by side" with greasy, woolly, sweating, Army of the Potomac just before the battle of previous, had they have dared to speak to a | Third Brigade (Rowley's), Third Division (Newfire at Fredericksburg in December, 1862; met Salem Church, where it lost 11 killed, 54 | cost, wounded, and 11 missing. During the campaign of 1864 it was in Getty's Division, encountering its hardest fighting at the Wilderness, losing 190 in killed and wounded, besides several missing; Maj. Snyder being shot dead from his horse while cheering on his men. At Cold Col. Moody and two line officers being killed. In the final assault on Petersburg the regiment took an important part, and David W. Young, Color-Sergeant of the regiment, was one of the three color-bearers in the army-one in each corps-who received a congratulatory letter from Gen. Grant, complimenting them as being "the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final assault." Each letter was accompanied by a considerable sum of money, which had been raised by patriotic citizens for that purpose. "Fox's Regimental Losses" shows that the 139th lost 10 officers and 135 men killed and died of wounds; five officers and 86 men died of disease, accidents, in prison, etc.; a total out of a total enrolment of 1,070.- EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

> A Cat of Character. [Brandon Bucksaw.]

wo wrens had built their nest under the eaves mad dog around the neck, jammed its head told the commanding officer that he might go taches of the farmer's household was a white to the devil, and also told the aforesaid officer cat, and when the wrens became so tame that animal's throat, holding it there firmly and that he and his little army might go to ---; as they used to hop around the piazza in search of the adult birds. When the farmer noticed this he kicked the cat, and she finally learned that it was dangerous to fool with the wrens. When the baby wrens grew larger, one of

too weak to run and unable to fly, lay helpless on the grass. The cat saw the accident, and slits in them, running each hand through two ran rapidly to seize the bird, but, seeming to remember the lesson taught her, when she reached the helpless little thing, she only touched it daintily with her paw and then lay down and watched it.

Presently there came a black-and-yellow garden snake toward the fluttering birdling. The cat was dozing and was awakened by the fluttering of the bird. Instantly she rose and struck at the reptile with her paw. This was an enemy the snake did not appreciate, but it was hungry, so it darted forward and attempted to seize the bird under the very shelter of the cat's head.

Like a flash the cat seized the snake just back of the head and killed it with one bite. When the farmer happened along in the afternoon he found the cat crouching in the grass sheltering the bird, and 10 feet away was the dead snake. This made it clear that the cat had carried the bird away from the snake, and as ludicronsness of that scene. Soon these im. | the young adventurer was soon restored to its

> A Tempting Promise. [Texas Siftings.]

Mother-I want you to be good children this

Freddie-What will you give us if we are Mother-If you are good you can look on Prevent attacks of rheumatism by taking Hood's rious (?) war, citizens of all colors viewing the when your father shaves himself on Sunday scene. No shouting, no exultation, and I heard morning.

HEALTH HINTS

For Old and Young.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

CHAPTER CXLL.

MENTAL DISTURBANCES. Between insanity and a transient mental disturbance there are as many intermediate grades as between total blindness and a temporary dimness of vision. Affections of the alimentary organs nearly always react on the brain; indeed, there is no more striking proof of the miraculous interaction of body and mind than the mental effects of certain drugs.

Opium stimulates the imaginative faculties, but at the same time paralyses the power of volition. "I seldom could prevail on myself to write a letter," says the morphium-eater De Quincey; "an answer of a few words to any that I received was the utmost that I could accomplish, and often that not till the letter had lain weeks, or even months, on my writingtable. I often felt like a man confined to his bed by the languor of a relaxing disease, and compelled to witness outrages offered to some object of his tenderest love: he curses the spells which chain him down from motion, he would lay down his life if he might but get up and walk, but he is powerless as an infant and cannot even attempt to rise." Alcohol, with all the apparent diversity of

its effects, always tends to exaggerate the sense

of self-esteem. Under the spell of that delusion one toper boasts his ability to meet all comers in single combat, another engages in abstruse controversies, another feels himself called upon to stem the tide of wickedness, and favors his audience with moral lectures. Aconite (extract of monkshood) has the curious effect of turning discords into harmony. "On a certain night," says Dr. Laycock, "when a sufferer from severe pain," I took a drop of Fleming's tincture of aconite and went to sleep. About midnight I became sensible of a music in cadences of exquisite harmony, now dying away round mountains in infinite perspective, now pealing among ocean-like valleys. Knowing by previous studies that it was a hallucination of perception, I at last tried to ascertain the cause, and found that it was the rattle of a midnight-train, entering an adjoining railway station. Thus, under the changes induced in the brain by a drop of a narcotic tincture, the harsh rattle of the iron, vibrating on the air in the silence of the Summer night, was changed into harp-like aerial music, such not only as 'ear had not heard,' but no conceivable art of man could imitate. Associated therewith was also a suggested terrestrial vision of infinite extent and grandeur."

Quinine produces humming in the ears and of the drug occasionally manifest themselves | the news that the bride must have run away. Irishman rose from a subordinate position in | of the drug occasionary in the described as | That information was first treated as a good intermittent pessimism. The patient, without | joke, but when messenger after messenger reany appreciable change in his external circumstances, suddenly begins to take gloomy views | became seriously alarmed, and a closer inspectof his prospects, borrows trouble, and fancies his neighbors to be in conspiracy against his happiness. After a week or so that splenetic a traveling-dress. What became of her has to humor will pass away and the misanthropist will laugh at his own misgivings.

Hashish, the Persian substitute for oplum, has a strangely opposite effect, and without producing the rictous merriment of an alcohol debauch fills the mind with visions of beatitude. "It is really happiness which is produced by a dose of hashish," says Dr. Moreau, and by this I imply an enjoyment entirely moral, and by no means sensual, as we might be induced to suppose. This is merely a very curious circumstance, and some remarkable inferences might be drawn from it; this, for instance, among others: that every feeling of joy and gladness, even if the cause of it is eminently moral-enjoyments which are least connected with the material objects, emotions the most spiritual, the most ideal, may be nothing else than sensations purely physical, developed in the interior of the system, as are those induced by the hashish. The hashish eater is happy, not like the gourmand or the famished man when satisfying his appetite, but ike one who hears tidings of great joy, like the gambler who is successful at play, or the mbitious man intoxicated with success." In overdoses, the same drug produces a complete onfusion of ideas, till the patient at last beomes incapable of coherent thought.

A similar effect is often induced by the influence of heat. Travelers in the deserts of the tions; they walk as in a dream, or stop short in a sudden dread of impending insanity. After a sunstroke the brain seems impatient of severe mental labor, the mind wanders fitfully from thought to thought or loses itself in reveries, fading away into a feeling of dull drowsiness. Mental overwork, especially in overheated, Ill-ventilated rooms, often brings on a condi-Sept. 2, 1862, going to Washington, joining the | tion resembling the incipient symptoms of the disorder known as softening of the brain. The gourd-vine-smelling "niggers," who a week Antietam, and was soon after assigned to the sufferer complains of sick headaches, and becomes subject to fits of listless somnolence, anton's), Sixth Corps. The regiment was under swering inquiries only by a vacant stare; in short, not only disinclined, but unable to rouse with little loss, but in the second battle on that | the dormant energies of the brain, is if nature field, in May, 1863, it was botly engaged at | wanted to enforce the rest of that organ at any

The best remedy in such cases is a week's total abstinence from mental drudgery. The patient's exhausted energies should be braced by the influence of cool, pure air and out-door exercise, rather than by moral stimulants. Removal to scenes of rural peace may restore the equilibrium of the mind without the aid of drugs, and I have known cases where patients recovered upon their removal from hospitals, where their complaint, after a long course of medication, had been pronounced incurable. Typhoid fever, too, often produces mental disturbances that are apt to occur after the physical symptoms of the disorder have apparently subsided. Moral and physical rest is the best remedy, the patient's whims, like those of a sick child, should be treated with indulgence, since disappointment or an untimely strain upon the mental energies may lead to very serious consequences. Patients have been known to commit suicide under the influence of momentary irritation, and the strangest case of emotional insanity known to the medical records of this country may be explained on a theory of that sort. Six years ago, a young lady of Newport, Ky., was seized with typhoid fever a week before the day appointed for her wedding. For nearly a month her recovery In the mountain districts of Pennsylvania seemed doubtful, but during a spell of cool | he would not die till he had provided a support weather she improved rapidly, and might soon no idea of its terrible aspect and of the dread | wanted to fight in the Continental army, and of an old farmhouse, and there they reared a | have been restored to her former health if she which it inspires. But this man caught the was refused, being told that he was too old, small and interesting family. Among the atincident to the preparations for her marriage. She then had a severe relapse, and in her intervals of consciousness used to urge her parents coolly until some one brought him a revolver. for him he intended to fight the Britishers on crumbs, the cat would lie in wait for them, and to have the ceremony performed at once, He shot the dog as he held it pinned to the his own book. Was that old patriarch patriot several times came within an ace of catching and became almost franticat the expostulations of her friends, who advised a delay for a few weeks. At last the dispute was compromised by the agreement to celebrate the wedding on the 1st of January, 1886. The patient at the them one day fell out of the nest, and, being approach of that day began to bustle about the house, and refused to return to her sick-room, and as active exercise seemed to do her good, it was not thought advisable to restrain her. The wedding took place on the appointed day

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tary Storckeeper of Ordnance, complied with the demand, "solemnly protesting against the demand, "solemnly protesting a

turned with a similar report, the girl's friends ion of her room revealed the fact that she had divested herself of her white gown and put on this day remained an unsolved mystery. For weeks the city and all the neighboring towns were searched in vain; the missing girl had left her purse behind and most of her jewels. and the only plausible explanation seems the theory that she must have left her home during a relapse of mental aberration, and ended her life by a leap from the Ohio River bridge.

REMINISCENCES OF GRANT.

(To be continued.

The Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, in New York City, preached a sermon on Gen. Grant recently that has attracted widespread attention and called out a letter of approval from the widow of the

dead General. The address is too long to print in full in these columns, but a couple of paragraphs from the discourse will be of interest to the veterans. In one place Dr. Iglehart gives the following story showing the tender-hearted impulses of the great commander. He says:

"While on a visit to a resort on the Delaware the child of a widow was lost, and all the people in the neighborhood went out into the woods to search, Grant among the number. tropics become conscious of strange hallucina- Toward evening Grant met the mother, who wept bitterly. He said: 'Do not cry. We will find your child.' He called the people together and said: 'I will give \$100 to the man that will find the child.' Nine others made the same proposition, and a purse of \$1,000 was offered. This stirred up the community, and the forest was ablaze with lanterns. Grant, weary and not very well, went

to bed.

"At first he could not sleep, so anxious was he about the missing one. At last he fell asleep and dreamed that he crossed a marsh, climbed a hill, worked his way through a briar thicket, and found the missing child on the hill beyond. So impressed with the dream was he that he arose in the morning, went out into the woods, crossed a marsh, climbed a hill, worked his way through a briar thicket at the bottom, and on the hill beyond he found the little flaxen-haired girl on the ground, asleep, her head resting on her arm. Grant awoke her, and she looked him in the face and said: 'Mamma.' He took her in his arms, and, after more than an hour's walking, brought her to her home and gave her to her mother, and he gave the \$1,000 to the widow for her support." Regarding the ever-interesting days when the world hung in suspense upon the bulletins from the sick man's chamber, Dr. Iglehart tells the following:

"Dr. Newman, the Pastor, was awakened by one of Gen. Grant's sons with the words: Father is dying; come and baptize him." The Pastor said: 'If he is unconscious I cannot do so.' They knelt in prayer. Arising, the General said: 'Thank you.'

The minister then mentioned the subject of his baptism, and he replied: 'I desire to have the ordinance administered. I had intended to do so before.' In the morning the Pastor said: 'General, the Doctor said last night you would not live five minutes.' He smiled, and then, drawing his countenance into seriousness, said: 'I did not intend to die then.' The reason was he loved his wife so intensely that for her. He lived three months after, long enough to complete his book, and when the last line was written he dropped the pen out of his numb fingers and fell asleep and was gathered to his fathers. In selecting a place for his. burial he expressly provided that room should be left by his side for the dust of his devoted

A Good Excuse. [Cosmopolitan.]

Theodore Roosevelt says that often the men and women who fail in the Civil Service examinations are really good, worthy people, cursed with the desire to get into a service for which they are not fitted. It is perfectly astounding to see the people who bravely come forward and offer themselves as clerks and copyists. Every batch of examinations yields a few candidates whose papers look like specimen extracts from Artemus Ward's writ-

There was one particularly delicious letter which we received from a man whom I have ever since sincerely wished to meet," says Mr. Roosevelt. "He had evidently regarded the formal notice of the place where he could be examined as a personal invitation, and when he was unable to keep the appointment thought that politeness required him to explain his absance. The letter runs as follows: " ОСтовив 6, 1890.

"To the comischer of

" Sivel Sirves " My Dear Brother. I am very sorry that I could not Meet you on the day you said but gentlemen, i am glad of the casne that Kept me away. let me tell you Mrcomisher, i hav Bin mard 5 years and tel The Other Day me an my Wife have bin the onley mbrs en ow Famle. well Sir on the Da before yours Ex-

time Mr. Comischen Very trly yores."



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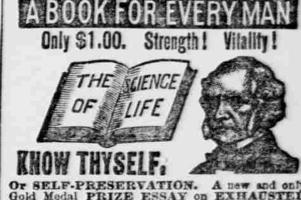
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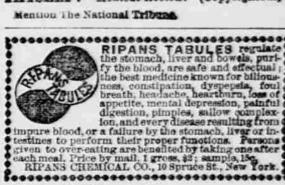
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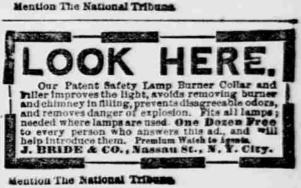
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gest think of it Mr Commischer, and of corse I couddent go off and leve Her an them.

"'i just stade home an we had a sellabration—and I Invited all my rends to diner. I wish you had bin there. I hope I can be there next time Mr. Comischer. Vary telly posses."

"The Mr. Comischer. Vary telly posses." Mension The National Tribates